

IN THE CLAIMS:

1-152. (Canceled)

153. (Currently amended) A method for preventing appearance of a symptom after infection or remedying a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal, which is effective to prevent appearance of a symptom after infection or remedy a disease caused by infection, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intrarectal, hypoglossal, and instillation, wherein said infection is selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections, viral infections and fungal infections.

154. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 61153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography wherein a column used in the column chromatography is packed with a fixed carrier.

155. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 61154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

156. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 61154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~out of fractions~~ obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

157. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

158. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 65157, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

159. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 66158, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

160. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

161. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64156, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

162. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64156, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

163. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with an extractant selected from the group consisting of water, a hydrophilic solvent, and mixtures thereof.

164. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 74163, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

165. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 74163, wherein the mixture of water and hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

166. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 64153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

167. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 74166, wherein the food is an animal feed.